



**Hazardous Material / Waste Management  
 Commercial / Industrial / Institutional & Municipal Pollution Prevention**

**Goal:** Prevent or reduce the risk of discharge of pollutants to stormwater from the improper handling and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes

<b>APPLICABLE OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Any facility, site or operation that uses hazardous materials and/or generates hazardous waste. Hazardous materials and wastes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toxic Chemicals</li> <li>• Corrosive and Reactive Materials</li> <li>• Ignitable and Flammable Materials</li> <li>• Radioactive Materials</li> <li>• Pathogenic, Carcinogenic, Infectious, and Etiologic Agents</li> <li>• Any other materials deemed a hazardous material or waste in Georgia, or listed in 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, 261, or 302</li> </ul>	
<b>POLLUTION CONTROL APPROACH</b>	
<p>Reduce the potential for contamination of stormwater runoff from the improper handling, transfer, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes</p>	
<b>KEY POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES</b>	<b>TARGETED POLLUTANTS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow guidance on Material Safety Data Sheets for labeling, handling, storage, cleanup and proper disposal of hazardous materials.</li> <li>• Ensure that hazardous materials and wastes are stored in proper sealed containers in good condition.</li> <li>• Store and handle hazardous materials and waste indoors or in enclosed sheds</li> <li>• Cover outdoor handling and storage areas with a roof or canopy, and protect containers from direct contact with rain and stormwater runoff</li> <li>• Use less hazardous materials whenever possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nutrients</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bacteria</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Organic Matter</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Oil &amp; Grease</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Metals</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Chemicals</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abnormal pH</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Trash &amp; Debris</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Hazardous Material</li> </ul>

## Overview

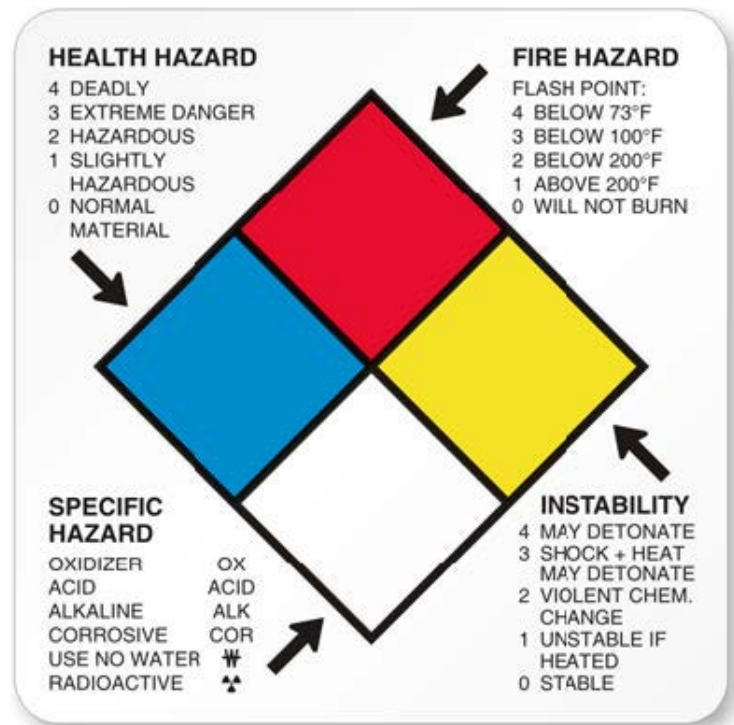
Hazardous materials and wastes are those that "could cause injury or death; or damage or pollute land, air, or water." This includes substances that are ignitable (flammable), corrosive, toxic, explosive, or reactive, i.e., react with air, water, or acids or bases. Specific definitions are found in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 261).

Improper handling, transfer, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes can result in the contamination of stormwater runoff, surface water and groundwater.

## Pollution Prevention and Control Measures

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be available for each hazardous material used or generated at a facility, site or operation and should be followed for details regarding labeling, handling, storage, cleanup and proper disposal.
- Label all containers of hazardous materials with the identity of the substance as shown on the MSDS as well as the appropriate hazard warning (health and physical hazards), according to Federal regulations.
- Obtain proper Federal and Georgia approvals to generate hazardous waste.
- Wherever possible, store and handle hazardous materials and wastes indoors or in enclosed storage sheds.
- Designate hazardous waste collection sites and ensure that waste is collected only at authorized disposals areas.
- Hazardous material and waste handling, transfer, mixing and storage areas outdoors should be located a minimum of 50 feet away from concentrated flows of stormwater, drainage courses, and stormwater drains, and should not be located in areas prone to flooding or ponding.
- Outdoor handling and storage areas for hazardous material or waste containers should be paved and covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. Utilize a secondary containment system (such as curbing, berms, liner or vault) where containers touch the ground to prevent contact with stormwater runoff and to contain spills. Smaller storage containers can be raised off the ground with a pallet or similar method, with provisions for spill control.
- All hazardous materials and wastes should be in sealed containers constructed of a suitable material. Ensure that each container is compatible with its contents. Containers must be in good condition and not leaking.
- Containers should be kept closed at all times except when adding or removing hazardous materials or wastes.
- Transfer or mixing of all liquid hazardous materials, and the transfer of liquid hazardous wastes should be performed with secondary containment in place.
- All spills and leaks of hazardous materials and wastes should be immediately cleaned up with the appropriate method and disposed of properly.
- Follow appropriate practices and protocols for the loading, filling and/or unloading of liquid materials. See Section B1 (Loading/Unloading Operations) for more details.
- Review MSDS for chemical compatibility guidance. Incompatible hazardous materials or wastes should be stored at least 20 feet apart and be separated by a non-combustible partition, dike, berm, or secondary containment device.
- Storage of reactive, ignitable or flammable materials and wastes should comply with the Uniform Fire Code and the National Electric Code, and any other applicable code.

- Secure and restrict access to hazardous material and waste storage and transfer areas to prevent vandalism-caused contamination.
- All specific standards set by Federal and Georgia laws concerning the storage of hazardous materials must be met, including:
  - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan
  - Secondary containment
  - Integrity and leak detection monitoring
  - Emergency preparedness plans
- Never mix hazardous wastes.
- Do not store hazardous waste for more than 90 days.
- Minimize working quantities of hazardous materials stored on hand.
- Minimize use and generation of hazardous materials and waste, if possible.
- Consider the use of less hazardous materials for the same activity or process.



**Figure B4-1 NFPA Hazard Label for Hazardous Materials**

**Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Requirements**

**Table B4-1 Typical Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Activities for Hazardous Material / Waste Management**

**Activity Schedule**

Inspect hazardous material and waste handling and storage areas and containers to ensure that containers are properly labeled, closed and secure. Ensure that containers are not leaking or deteriorated. Promptly contain and properly dispose of any leaks or spills of hazardous material or waste.	Daily / Ongoing
Replace leaking or damaged containers.	As needed
Inspect berms, curbing, and secondary containment systems. Perform repairs as needed.	Weekly

**Spill Prevention and Response**

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for spill prevention and clean up (see Section 2.1.5).
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials on site in a location near the hazardous materials and/or waste handling and storage area(s).

## **Considerations for Local Government-Owned or Operated Facilities and Operations**

- Local government entities that use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous waste should adopt these pollution prevention and control measures, and develop appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementing them.

## **Considerations for Industrial NPDES (Georgia IGP) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)**

Applicable industrial activity sectors with coverage under the Georgia IGP that often undertake hazardous material and waste management include, but are not limited to:

- Sector C: Chemicals and Allied Products
- Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction
- Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities

*Please see Appendix B for the SIC codes that correspond to each industrial activity sector*

- All facilities covered under the Georgia IGP are required to identify the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity in their SWPPP, including any hazardous materials or wastes.
- The SWPPP must include a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas that are exposed to precipitation, or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility, after the date of three years prior to the effective date of this permit. This list is to be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.
- The following non-stormwater discharges are not authorized under the Georgia IGP: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated groundwater, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at a landfill facility.

## **Specific State Regulations and Requirements**

- Georgia Oil or Hazardous Materials Spills or Releases Act (O.C.G.A. 12-14-1)
- Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-60)
- Georgia Hazardous Site Response Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-90)